



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, together with the Report of the Director of the School for the same year, Professor Tracy Peck, of Yale University. The latter Report includes those of the Professor of Archaeology in the School, Professor Richard Norton, and of the Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the School, Professor Elmer T. Merrill, of Wesleyan University.

The Director's Report gives in some detail the work of the School in the past year. It exhibits certain phases of especial interest, of which perhaps the most striking is the good fortune which the students of the year have had in being able to watch the unusually interesting work of excavation carried on by the Italian Government in the Roman Forum, under the direction of Signor Boni. A gratifying feature of the Report is also the evidence of constantly increasing friendliness on the part of the authorities of the Italian Government, of the Vatican, and of the sister schools in Rome. From the first, great kindness and many courtesies have been shown the American School ; but every year brings fresh proof of the hopes entertained of it, and of the general desire to further its interests.

Since this is the last Report which I shall have the honor to address to you, and since the School now enters upon a new

phase of its existence, I beg briefly to pass in review the aims and character of the work thus far accomplished, and the material means by which it has been, and is now, supported.

The work of the School has occupied itself with the same studies in the four years in which the Directorship has been held, in succession, by myself, by Professor Warren, by Professor Smith, and by Professor Peck. Sufficient time has elapsed to make it probable that the aims thus indicated, necessarily at the first tentative and problematical, may now be regarded as substantially fixed. Doubtless the degree of emphasis put upon one or another of them will be changed, and, indeed, as will appear later, it is desirable that there should in one respect be a change; but it may be believed that the studies which engage the attention of instructors and students will continue to be the study of ancient art, the study of the topography and monuments of Italy, and especially of Rome and Pompeii, the study of inscriptions, the study of manuscripts, and the study of coins. These subjects,—Ancient Art, Topography, Epigraphy, Palaeography, and Numismatics, though the name “archaeology” is generally used only of the first two—are in fact *all* archaeological, since they all deal with tangible remains of ancient life. If the justness of this statement were to be questioned, it would be with regard to the placing of palaeographical studies in the list. It is therefore gratifying to find a distinguished German scholar expressing his approval of the course taken by the School in this respect, while at the same time implying that it differs from the course taken by the German Archaeological Institute.¹

For all these archaeological subjects, Rome and Italy afford a field of extraordinary richness. The opportunities for the work of discovery differ, to be sure, with different subjects, being greatest in the case of manuscripts, to which both the Italian Government and the Vatican give free access, and least, perhaps, in the cases of Ancient Art and Topography, for the

¹ Professor von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, in the *Deutsche Literaturzeitung*, Vol. XX, No. 18, p. 699.

reason that the privilege of the search for new material through excavation has thus far been withheld from the foreign schools established in Rome. There is, however, some ground for hope that this distinction may, before many years, pass away, and that, under proper safeguards, the right to fresh discovery may be freely given in all the provinces of archaeology. Meanwhile, the already accessible material is of enormous extent, and offers countless problems for study.

As one looks at the actual accomplishment of the students of the School, as shown in the papers already published, one's surprise at what has been performed, in spite, in most cases, of the lack of previous preparation for archaeological studies, is as great as one's regret for the lack of this preparation. Nevertheless, the facts must not be obscured that our students, as a rule, have had no considerable training in archaeological work before going to Italy, and that, on the other hand, they have not, in general, been able to make their stay in Italy so long as it ought to have been. The causes of the first difficulty are obviously the distance of American universities from the countries in which the remains of ancient classical life are to be found, and the comparative youth of these universities. It is gratifying to see that, largely under the indirect influence of the School, a number of American institutions are now offering courses of study in nearly all the subjects included in its work. The second difficulty is one which may in part be met by a proposition of the new Director, namely, that the fellowships should be conferred for a longer period than one year, or that the probability of their being conferred a second or third time upon the same person, in the event of satisfactory work, should be made greater than it has yet been felt to be. And it is also to be hoped that, as the importance of training of this sort for all men and women who are to be classical teachers is recognized, a larger number of those who do not hold fellowships will see the wisdom of making sacrifices to meet the expense of a second and a third year in Rome.

The aims of the School, then, have from the beginning been

substantially fixed. Not so, by any means, have been its resources. In the winter of 1894-95, when Professor Warren, Professor Frothingham, and myself were appointed a Committee to see whether money could be raised to establish such a School, a general financial depression reigned, and the utmost that could be hoped was to obtain enough support to give the School three years of secure existence. Through the energetic and devoted efforts of a large Committee organized by the original Committee of Three, this task was accomplished. The same cause led inevitably to the system of an Annual Directorship; for the School could not pay a salary upon which a Director could live, and was therefore forced, as at the outset the sister School at Athens had been, to ask several universities to grant leave of absence to a professor, on partial salary, for its service. In the third year of the work the condition of the country had mended so little that, in the opinion of competent advisers, any attempt to raise an endowment would be doomed to failure in advance. Accordingly effort was confined to the raising of money for the continuance of the work in the fourth year. Even this proved to be difficult. A little while before the date of the annual meeting of the Committee (which occurred on the 12th of May) the amount pledged made up but about three-quarters of the amount necessary. At this juncture the Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Cuyler, of New York City, whose recent visit to Rome had greatly impressed him, both with regard to the work which the School was doing and with the claims which this work gave it a right to make upon the support of college men throughout our country, made a proposition to raise the sum of \$500 in the coming year from the alumni of his own university (Princeton), and to endeavor to persuade friends to undertake to raise proportional sums among the alumni of their respective institutions. The proposition was welcomed by the Managing Committee, and, under Mr. Cuyler's persuasions, Mr. Thomas Thacher undertook a subscription among alumni of Yale, Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton among alumni of Harvard, Mr. Arthur

L. Lincoln among alumni of Brown, Mr. William B. Boulton among alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clark Williams among alumni of Williams. The movement was in the main carried through, and provided the School with the necessary remaining funds for the fourth year, and something more. This generous help on the part of Mr. Cuyler and his friends forms a marked moment in the history of the School.

At the same meeting at which this help was offered, the Committee determined to appeal to the colleges and universities of the country for assistance, — a step not taken earlier, because it was feared that the support already given by them to the School at Athens might be endangered through such a request. The Committee hoped that in this way perhaps \$2000 out of the necessary minimum expenditure of \$7500 thus far made might be assured the School annually, until the time when some benefactor, or series of benefactors, should arise, who would establish the School in perpetuity by endowment.

From the beginning, every member of the Committee had understood that, as soon as possible, a Director must be appointed who should serve for a series of years. No one felt this more strenuously than the Annual Directors themselves, who in their Reports in each case emphasized the difficulties under which they had stood through want of knowledge of local conditions, — to say nothing of graver difficulties in the fact that much of the field of the work was, in the nature of things, necessarily outside of their own special training, — and who urged that every effort should be made to put the charge of the work, at the earliest possible moment, into the hands of a trained specialist, appointed for a term of years.

In the nature of things, the Chairman of a Committee of this sort must take some responsibility of looking beyond the immediate future, and be prepared with propositions for contingencies that will in time inevitably arise. As early as the first year, when I myself, as Director, was studying the situation, I had felt that, when we should appoint a permanent

head for the School, our choice must lie between some vigorous and promising young scholar, whose youth made it possible for him to live upon a somewhat modest salary, and, on the other hand, some mature scholar, who had attained a position of prominence in some leading American university, and whose already assured success and presumably greater expenses would make it impossible for him to accept the position except upon a fairly generous salary. In either case, it was of course a necessity that the person chosen should be, in some considerable degree, a specialist in a part of the work covered by the aims of the School, while it was likewise an impossibility that he should be a specialist in all of it, since no such person exists in any land. As between the two possible choices, I felt that, if ever the necessary financial support could be obtained, the latter one would be the better, since the maturer man would, by virtue of that maturity and of the experience gained in his previous position, bring to the service of the School in Rome a larger knowledge of methods of graduate study in America and of the character and needs of graduate students from various parts of the United States, as well as a larger acquaintance with the general field and interrelations of classical studies. In either case, the list of available persons seemed small; for, while there are many able men whose names would at once occur to any one, the number of those whose interests have turned in really large degree toward any of the subjects dealt with by the School is inconsiderable. Among the possible names, those of Mr. Richard Norton, then of Bryn Mawr, and Professor Minton Warren, then of the Johns Hopkins University, seemed to me, even as early as my own year of service, to stand forth conspicuously. As it happened, the choice of the Managing Committee had designated Professor Warren as the Director for the second year, and his highly successful term of service proved the soundness of my conviction with regard to him. In the early spring of 1898, I personally expressed to him my conviction that, if sufficient means could be obtained, he ought to be our permanent Director, at

the same time stating my serious doubt whether it would be possible to secure this means in season. At that time, and also in a correspondence that continued at intervals through the year, Professor Warren expressed himself as deeply interested in the work and strongly attracted by the opportunities of the position, while sceptical, like myself, of the financial feasibility of the plan. Inquiries made immediately upon my return from Rome in 1896 likewise justified the impression which I had formed of Mr. Norton's qualifications for the position, and it was with pleasure that, in the following May, 1897, I saw the vote of the Managing Committee place him in the position of Professor of Archaeology in the School, — a position to which he was reëlected a year later, and in which he has amply justified the hopes entertained of him.

The difficulty which, as already recounted, we had met in raising the money for the continuance of the annual system for a fourth year, seemed certainly to offer little promise of the possibility of securing Professor Warren's services. Moreover, when, in the following autumn, I began correspondence to secure the coöperation of colleges in the support of the School, the success of the application in the case of a number of colleges especially likely to have influence in determining the action of others was, for some time, doubtful. When, however, early in the new year, a number of answers had come in, and reports began to be received with regard to the success of Mr. Cuyler and his friends in obtaining funds for the immediate future, it seemed as if, through the help of the colleges themselves, the extension of the system of help from alumni, and the assistance of representatives of the School who might be persuaded to pledge a moderate sum yearly from one and another of a few of the larger cities of the country, even more than I had ventured to hope for might be possible; and it now appeared feasible not merely to give the Director a salary of \$4000 and residence in the School building, but also to give a sufficient salary to a permanent Professor. I therefore hoped that it might be possible to have the services both of Professor

Warren and of Professor Norton. What the power of the School would be in the hands of these two men, the former devoting himself, through successive years, to Epigraphy and Palaeography, the latter to Art and Topography, could readily be imagined. It seemed to me, too, that the striking position which the School would in a short time take would create a wide interest, and make the obtaining of a permanent endowment at last practicable. Accordingly, a special meeting of the Managing Committee, which had been impending since Christmas, was set for the 25th of February. At this meeting I submitted my plans. The financial scheme, though thought too hopeful by some of the members present, was pronounced by Mr. Cuyler to be entirely practicable. Professor Warren was unanimously invited to become the Director of the School for the period for which it was planned that pledges of support should be obtained, namely, five years. In opposition to my own wishes, it was thought best not at once to invite Professor Norton to become Professor of Archaeology for the same period, but to wait until it should be seen what the fund we could depend upon would actually be, and what salary could be voted. The formation of a Board of Directors was intrusted to Mr. Cuyler, Professor West, and myself.

At the same meeting, it was thought best to put the support of the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology upon a better basis. This fellowship had thus far been maintained through the personal exertions of Professor Frothingham, its projector, and, later, of Professor Marquand. The Chairman was empowered to ask the formal coöperation of a number of Divinity Schools in various parts of the country. I am glad to report that, though answers have not yet come from all the Schools addressed, the plan promises to be successful.

I remained in the East three weeks after the meeting, working, in conjunction with Mr. Cuyler, in the obtaining of pledges, and the formation of a board of Trustees. Not only in New York, but in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places which I visited, I was met with the liveliest interest in the

School, and with substantial support. For example, in Boston, though I had gone there only for the purpose of finding some one to represent the city as a member of the board of Trustees of the School, the amount which, upon the scheme submitted to our Committee, I had put down as the desired yearly contribution from that city, was pledged before the first day was over, by Mr. Elliot Lee and Mr. Gardiner Lane. Upon my return from my various visits, Mr. Cuyler called a meeting, at his office, of a number of the gentlemen who had been acting with him in raising money among their brother alumni. Mr. Sexton was present to represent Harvard, Mr. Thacher to represent Yale, Mr. Lincoln to represent Brown, Mr. Clark Williams to represent Williams, and Mr. Mathewson to represent Dartmouth. The interest of these men in the purposes of the School was extraordinary, and gave renewed hope for the future both of the School itself, and of the general cause of humane studies for which the existence of the School stands. Three of these men, the representatives of Princeton, Yale, and Harvard, were ready at once to pledge themselves to raise \$1000 each yearly among their brother alumni, instead of \$500 as they had been doing for the current year; and others made proposals in proportion. There is no question that the representatives of other universities who were absent, and that representatives of still other institutions, who had not yet been approached, would likewise have taken part; and, indeed, I afterward learned this in one case from the absent representative himself. Moreover, only time was needed to obtain guarantors to pledge themselves to make good the amounts promised by these gentlemen, in case they, for any reason, failed to procure them. I had obtained such guarantors in full for the Princeton and Harvard alumni contributions, and in part for those of Yale, Dartmouth, and other bodies of alumni, when the moment for Professor Warren's decision came. The budget of the School had been fixed at \$10,600. The amount actually pledged annually, for five years, was already over \$9000, with many universities, several very powerful bodies of alumni,

who could not have allowed themselves to be left behind in the matter, and several important cities, yet to be heard from. It was evident that a pledge of \$11,000 a year could, with ease and certainty, be raised, and it was altogether probable that the amount would go one or two thousand above this. Thus what had seemed an insuperable difficulty had been overcome. If Professor Warren would accept, Mr. Cuyler, though he had already offered his resignation before the question of Mr. Warren's appointment was raised, was ready to continue in his office and use his utmost efforts until an endowment should be obtained. So many things pointed to success that I felt that, before the expiration of the five-year appointment, the endowment would be secured, and Professor Warren would receive and accept a life appointment. With the growth of the School, too, I hoped that Mr. Norton might, at least for many years, be retained ; and that there might, in time, be added a Professor of Christian Literature and Archaeology, and a Professor of Mediaeval Literature and Archaeology ; for to nothing less than this equipment, I firmly believe, is the School ultimately destined. These plans, however, at the moment of the apparent success of that which would have given the initiative to the whole, had met with an obstacle that had not been foreseen. Professor Warren was called to a professorship in Harvard University. The choice between the two positions was not easy, nor quickly made ; but, at the expiration of the time allowed him by the University for consideration, he decided to accept its offer.

Happily, the admirable alternative spoken of above still remained feasible. At the regular meeting of the Managing Committee of the School, held upon the 11th of May, Professor Norton was, by unanimous vote, appointed to be Director of the School for five years. I need add only, to what I have said earlier, that Mr. Norton, in the years of his professorship in the School, has shown himself, in high degree, capable and devoted, and has won the complete confidence and unusual regard of his students. The School is to be congratulated on

having, for its first permanent Director, a strong man, in the full tide of interested activity. And, on the other hand, Mr. Norton is to be congratulated on his appointment to a position which, when the proper salary shall be attached to it, will in my opinion be, for a man whose work is in the lines of that of the School, the most honorable and most attractive position to which an American classical scholar can aspire.

Under Professor Norton's direction, the subjects of Art and Topography, on which, as it chances, too little relative emphasis has been placed in each of the four years of the life of the School, will be strongly and successfully pursued. The internal difficulty which the School will now have to make careful effort to meet, will be rather on the other side. The subjects of Epigraphy and Palaeography, no less than those of Art and Topography, require, for any adequate treatment, a permanent provision. In each of the three years hitherto reported upon, to be sure, the School has had success in these subjects, especially perhaps in the case of Palaeography. It was my good fortune to discover a Latin manuscript of high importance, as it has been my misfortune, in the years of engrossing work which, upon my return, I have passed through as Chairman, not yet to have published the full account of it; it was Professor Warren's good fortune to draw certain new and important conclusions from his study of the Bembinus manuscript of Terence; and it was Professor Smith's good fortune to open up a rich field of important work in the manuscripts of Suetonius. But no one knows better than we under what disadvantages the conditions of the single year in Rome placed us in our work, nor how extreme the difficulty is even of putting into print, at this great distance from the manuscripts themselves, the material collected. The problems raised at the first reading of an important manuscript are almost innumerable, and they demand return after return to the manuscript itself. On the other hand, the libraries of Europe, in any of which the professor or students of palaeography in the School might work, are extraordinarily rich in opportunity.

Not only may a new manuscript of consequence from time to time be found, but my study of the last few years has convinced me that our standard of training in work of this sort has risen much in the last fifty years, that nearly all of the earlier work needs to be done anew, and that important results are sure to follow at many points. I hope, in time, to see a permanent Professorship of Epigraphy and Palaeography, if not a Professorship of Palaeography alone, established in the School. Meanwhile, the School has wisely invited Professor Platner, of the Western Reserve University, to serve it as Professor in the coming year, Professor Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, in the second year, and Professor Abbott, of the University of Chicago, in the third year; and to these gentlemen the interests of these subjects will be confided.

At the same meeting of May 11, Mr. Cuyler presented his resignation, which, in order to give time for the selection of a successor, was to take effect on the 1st of November. The Committee accepted the resignation most unwillingly, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Committee of the School accept with great regret the resignation of Mr. C. C. Cuyler as Treasurer, and wish to express to him their deep sense of gratitude for the cordial interest which he has manifested in the School from the beginning, and for the very effective service which he has rendered it as Treasurer. Although this connection is severed, the Committee trust that Mr. Cuyler will continue to have the same friendly interest in the School, and will be ready to further its advancement as opportunity may offer.

This resolution, while strong in its expression of appreciation of Mr. Cuyler's services, necessarily falls far short of what is deserved; for no one can measure the value of what he has done for the School on two critical occasions, or of what he has it in his power still to do. The members of the Committee will therefore learn with relief, as well as with pleasure, that he has been induced to reconsider his decision, and will continue to serve as Treasurer.

My own hope had originally been to serve as Chairman,

if my services should continue to be desired, until I should have the satisfaction of seeing the School established upon a secure foundation of endowment. This hope was hard to relinquish. But all the proper activities of my life, which were in quite a different direction from those of the School, had been at a standstill since my appointment as Chairman in the Christmas week of 1894; and accordingly, at the May meeting in 1898, I offered my resignation. The Committee, with a kindness which I am now forced to regret, insisted upon my continuing, at least for a time longer, to hold the office, and I was not strong enough to withstand the appeal. The work of the year just past, which may be regarded as the last of the pioneer years of the School, has been very heavy. If the plan for which I was in the first instance responsible had been carried into effect, it would have been my duty to continue in my office, if reëlected, until the endowment had been obtained. Such was not the case. I recognized that I must now either definitively abandon the main aim of my life, or retire from the Chairmanship. A service of nearly five years seemed to absolve me from further obligation. At the May meeting of 1899, I offered my resignation. It was accepted, with kindly expressions of regret.

It was the strong desire of the Committee that Professor Warren should take the Chairmanship. He felt unable to perform the work, in view of the unusual demands which the first year of his professorship in a new place would make upon him. Accordingly, Professor Elmer Truesdell Merrill, of Wesleyan University, who had been one of the prime movers in the establishment of the School, and had also, through his just-ended service of it as professor, become thoroughly familiar with all its workings, was asked not only to succeed, as Secretary, to Professor Platner (who was to go to Rome), but likewise, as Acting Chairman, to manage its affairs through the coming year, at the end of which Professor Warren was induced to consent to serve. Professor Merrill has accepted his double task, and has already entered upon it with interest and energy.

The Managing Committee has been strengthened during the year by the addition to its number of Mrs. Henry Whitman, of Boston, Professor J. Everett Brady, of Smith College, Professor Harold N. Fowler, of the Western Reserve University, Professor Adeline Belle Hawes, of Wellesley College, and Professor Mary G. Williams, of Mt. Holyoke College. Mrs. Whitman's interest in archaeology has shown itself in many acts of helpfulness to the Institute. Professor Fowler brings to the service of the Committee not only a large acquaintance with the whole field of classical archaeology, but also a personal knowledge of Rome and its resources. The welcome accession of Professor Brady, Professor Hawes, and Professor Williams marks the enlisting of the interest and support of three additional colleges.

The papers set at the examinations for fellowships, held last March, are reprinted on pp. 114-119 of the Appendix to this Report, and are preceded by information with regard to the examinations to be held in March, 1900. The Committee awarded, for 1899-1900, the two Fellowships in Classical Archaeology to George Dwight Kellogg, A.B. (Yale University, 1895), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1898), Instructor in Latin at Yale (1898-99), and to Grant Showerman, A.B. (University of Wisconsin, 1896), A.M. (University of Wisconsin, 1897), Fellow in Latin of the University of Wisconsin (1896-98), and Fellow of the School in Rome (1898-99). The Fellowship in Christian Archaeology was awarded to the Rev. Walter Lowrie, A.B. (Princeton University, 1890), B.D. (Princeton Theological Seminary, 1893), Fellow of the School in Christian Archaeology (1895-96), Curate of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia (1896-98), and on the staff of the City Mission, Philadelphia (1896-99). It will be seen that the three men appointed bring to their work a high grade of preparation. One has attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, while the other two have already held fellowships in the School. The case of Mr. Lowrie, who returns to the School after an interval of three years, is especially striking.

When Mr. Warren declined the post of Director, the pledges made by Mr. Cuyler and his friends, which were conditioned upon Mr. Warren's acceptance, became void. Mr. Cuyler thought it best that it should be left to the new Chairman to see how far the help that had been offered might still be given. He himself was willing to assure me of his own intention to raise at least a substantial sum. If, of the alumni contributions, this amount alone is counted upon, and to it is added the amounts already assured by the coöperating colleges and by representatives of certain cities, two special gifts amounting to \$1500, and a sum of about \$2000 which remained in the treasury at the end of the last year, the School is in condition to meet the full budget of the fifth year. If, on the other hand, as is greatly to be hoped, the other alumni representatives continue their interest, the last year's balance will form a very desirable reserve.

The results of the appeal made during the year to our higher educational institutions, on behalf of the School, are very gratifying. A list of twenty-one colleges and universities which will contribute to the general fund will be found on p. 9 of the Appendix. A list of the theological seminaries which will coöperate in the maintenance of the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology will be found on the same page. The help of these two bodies of institutions at once gives the School an added stability.

The first steps toward the securing of a permanent fund have already been taken; for Mr. Norton returned to this country in the summer, and, after consultation with the Executive Committee, entered upon the task of the raising of such a fund with an energy and practical judgment which afford much assurance to the friends of the School. He has already met with remarkable success, and there is much reason to hope that it will be his good fortune not only to see the School internally strong and prosperous under his Directorship, but also to see it established in perpetuity, — in no small measure through his own efforts, — by endowment.

WM. GARDNER HALE, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1898-99

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit my report as Director of the School for the year 1898-99.

I reached Rome October 3, 1898, and at once, with my family, occupied the Villa Cheremeteff, and assumed control of the property and interests of the School for its fourth year. Within a very few days I exchanged calls of courtesy with the heads of analogous German, French, and Austrian institutions, and with officials of the archaeological bureau of the Italian government, and was much gratified and encouraged by their expressions of friendly interest in our work.

My colleagues, Professor Norton and Professor Merrill, were already in the city, and with them I had frequent conferences in regard to the policy and work of the School for the new year. The report of the Committee appointed in May, 1898, to consider the advisability of establishing, under the auspices and practical management of the School, summer courses of study and travel for such American students and teachers as can spend only the long vacation in Italy, was before us, and received our careful consideration. While very much may be said in favor of such a scheme, it seemed to us that the plan proposed by the Committee was too large and exacting to be successfully carried out under our present conditions. As soon as the School is established on a secure financial basis, and is manned by permanent officers, the wisdom of attaching such summer work to its own regular work may well be practically discussed. As a result of our deliberations, I requested Pro-

fessor Norton, whose experience and observation of summer travel and study in Greece and Italy were very helpful to us in considering the proposal, to forward to Professor Kelsey, the Chairman of the Special Committee, our judgment of the details of the plan, and to express our conviction that, for the present year at least, it could not be carried out.

On Saturday, October 15, we met the students in the library of the School, and announced the programme of regular work for the new year. Formal instruction began on the following Tuesday.

Professor Norton gave through the year two weekly lectures or demonstrations on the history and criticism of art, meeting his class, sometimes in the School library, more frequently in different galleries and museums. In the first part of the year, he dealt with the elements of ancient art, illustrated by the collections in Rome, *i.e.* with sculpture, vases, terra cottas, and gold-work. This was followed by a study of the art of the Renaissance, with special reference to painting. He was prompted to treat thus of later art, partly because it was a direct development of the art of the ancient world, and partly because it illustrates many of the same and complementary ideas. After the School returned from Greece and Pompeii, Mr. Norton gave four lectures on architecture. His last exercise with the students was held on June 2.

Until Christmas, Professor Merrill gave practical instruction in palaeography twice a week, partly from the fac-similes and other apparatus in the library, and partly from manuscripts in the Vatican. Though his formal exercises closed then, he very freely gave his time and services throughout the year to such as desired to continue palaeographical work. Professor Merrill's particular work during the year was a close study, in the Vatican and other Italian libraries, of the manuscripts of the correspondence of the younger Pliny; and I confidently anticipate that a very welcome fruit of these studies will be the solution of several intricate problems in regard to the history and interrelation of the manuscripts of this author, and thus a more authentic text of the letters.

For the first three months, my own special work with the School was in Roman topography. After three preliminary lectures given in the library, I met the students at many different sites and in the presence of the monuments themselves for a large part of Thursday forenoons. As early as possible in the course, I went with the class to the summit of the Capitol tower and to the Janiculum, to examine the topographical features and physical peculiarities of Rome and vicinity. Two mornings were spent in tracing the circuit of the "Servian" Wall, two on the Palatine Hill, three in the Forum and Imperial Fora, and many other localities of special interest and importance were visited.

As Professor Hülsen, of the German Archaeological Institute, very courteously offered to admit our students to his topographical lectures and *giri*,—about fifteen in number,—and as the three Fellows availed themselves of this offer, I modified somewhat what would otherwise have been the scope and range of my own course.

Beginning in January, I conducted weekly exercises in the interpretation of inscriptions, mainly from the stones themselves. For this work I went with the students to different parts of the Vatican, the Capitol, the Lateran Museum, the Museo Nazionale, the Museo Kircheriano, the Forum, and over the first eight miles of the Appian Way. We met for the last time for epigraphical study June 12, in the Villa di Papa Giulio, where, through the courtesy of Commendatore Barnabei, besides the other inscriptions of that museum, the famous gold *Fibula Praenestina*, with its very archaic retrograde legend, was put at the service of the School. Beside the general features of Latin epigraphy, particular attention was called in this course to the richness of this contemporary source of information on Roman private life and antiquities. For linguistic purposes, the inscriptions were taken up chronologically so far as that is feasible in view of the mixture of stones of many periods in most of the collections. More and more, as the weeks passed in the study of these contemporary documents, I was impressed

with the very great value of Roman epitaphs, not merely for ordinary historical and philological purposes, but also for the manifold light which they throw upon many characteristic usages, ideas, and ideals of Roman men and women of all classes. Mr. Bishop, the Fellow in Christian Archaeology, also attended and took part in a number of Dr. Hülsen's epigraphical exercises with the German School.

Early in February, Professor Orazio Marucchi gave three lectures, before the School and about twenty invited guests, on the history and peculiarities of Roman catacombs, and then spent one morning with the students in the catacomb of St. Domitilla, and another in that of St. Priscilla. The course was greatly enjoyed, and I was much gratified to find that our students had very little difficulty in understanding lectures in Italian. Professor Marucchi was not only very generous of his time at these exercises, but he also repeatedly invited members of the School to attend his lectures before other organizations in other catacombs.

Early in March, Cavaliere Camillo Serafini—recently appointed Director of the Vatican numismatic collection—spent three mornings with the School in the Vatican cabinet, lecturing on the history of money and coins among the ancient Romans, and illustrating his points from the great wealth of the Vatican collection. Signor Serafini's intimate and sympathetic knowledge of his subject and his exceptionally attractive qualities as a lecturer and gentleman were thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. I greatly regretted that it was not feasible to give much more time to this very valuable department of archaeology. As a partial compensation, the Director put the entire Vatican collection at the service of any who desired to continue the study privately.

At Professor Norton's suggestion, it was decided to try the experiment of having single lectures from eminent specialists residing in Rome. In accordance with this plan, I invited Signori Barnabei, Boni, Borsari, and Lanciani to lecture, and all but the first mentioned found it possible to consent. Professor

Lanciani spoke, in English, January 19, on the recent work in the Forum. Over fifty invited guests were present. At the close of the lecture the meeting became a social one, and the occasion seemed to me advantageous to the students and to the School. It was expected that the other scholars would lecture after the return of the School from Pompeii, but the unusual pressure of their work for the government and the difficulty of arranging convenient hours made us very reluctantly suspend the further carrying out of the plan. I am convinced that such a course might easily be made of great service to the students. It might also be feasible to have addresses in a similar way from scholars of other countries who happen to be sojourning in Rome.

At the first session of the year, I urged upon the students their privilege and their duty to make themselves familiar with the history and destiny of as many classical sites as possible near Rome, and to visit the localities themselves. With this end in view, Saturday was kept free from any formal exercises. Most of the students, with one or more of the instructors, thus went, among other places, to Veii, Corneto, Orvieto, Palestrina, Tusculum, Hadrian's Villa, Porto d' Anzio, Ostia, and the Appian Way as far as Albano. I myself, with the School, spent a day in Ostia, an afternoon in investigating the site and remains of Tusculum, a day in Tivoli and among the Sabine Mountains, with particular reference to the associations of that district with Horace and his poetry, and two days among the Alban Mountains and towns, passing the night in the ancient monastery on the site of the temple of Jupiter Latiaris, at the summit of the Alban Mount. On the trip to Ostia, Professor Luigi Borsari, whose *Topografia di Roma antica* was in constant use in the School, was our guest and guide. Through his generous courtesy, the government building and servants at Ostia were put at our disposal for the day, and added greatly to our comfort and enjoyment. It was a very delightful archaeological *giro* and picnic.

A very interesting and valuable experience of the year was in connection with the excavations and reconstructions that

have been going forward in the Roman Forum since October, 1898. This extremely delicate and important work was urged upon the Italian government by the government officer and architect, Cav. Giacomo Boni, and he was placed in charge of it. By frequent calls at the home of the School, he made the personal acquaintance of all its members, and stinted neither time nor learning in repeatedly allowing them to interview him in the midst of his very successful labors. I consider it one of the very best incidents of the year that our students had the opportunity of coming into almost intimate personal as well as professional relations with two such thorough and modest scholars and fine Italian gentlemen as Signori Boni and Borsari.

Early in January, thinking that the Italian government might consent to relax its unwillingness that the foreign schools of archaeology carry on excavations, I had an interview with Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction. He listened graciously to what I said of the character of our School, of the keen interest which America and all nations feel in the wonderful story of Rome, and of our ambition to add something, by excavations, to the world's knowledge of that story; but he was non-committal in regard to my petition, and would go no further than refer me to Commendatore Barnabei, Director General of Antiquities. In a subsequent interview with Signor Barnabei, I had to abandon all hope of our being allowed, under the present administration, to excavate in or near Rome. It is a matter of great regret that the government of Italy is unwilling that foreign scientific bodies should, under proper conditions, be allowed to coöperate in the very important work of bringing ancient Rome to our larger and closer appreciation. The life of the Eternal City has in so many ways affected modern civilization that it is not simply of Italian, but of world-wide, interest and importance that our knowledge of that life be enriched and perfected in all reasonable ways and with all reasonable despatch.

In reply to my request made early in the School year Dr. Dörpfeld, of Athens, assured me that our students would be

cordially welcomed if they desired to accompany him and the members of the German School in one or both of his archaeological excursions in Greece in the spring, provided that their decision be made known to him at an early date. But as Professor Norton had spent two years in study and travel in Greece and had conducted our students there last year with distinct success, as some members of the School had expressed their preference that he go with them this year, as there would be obvious advantages and greater independence in shaping the work and movements according to the requirements of our small number and in the use of English for definite instruction, and as women could go with Dr. Dörpfeld through only a part of his trips, it seemed to me altogether best that we avail ourselves of Mr. Norton's willingness to repeat in substance what he had done the year before. He started accordingly early in March with one Fellow, Mr. Clark, for Athens, *via* Venice, Vienna, Budapesth, Constantinople, and Troy. A fortnight later the other Fellows, Messrs. Bishop and Showerman, and Misses Jones and Wheeler, joined the other two in Athens. It was fortunate that the plan of going with the German School had been abandoned, as three of our number were quite indisposed for several days. But all were able under Mr. Norton's guidance to see Athens and several places in Attica and Peloponnesus.

While the School was thus in Greece I spent a little over a fortnight at Arpino, Monte Cassino, and in Sicily with my family and Mrs. Professor Norton. Professor Merrill was with us at Monte Cassino and for a part of the time in Sicily.

By previous arrangement our entire community met May 8 in Pompeii, where Professor Mau, on the following morning, began his lectures on the art and other remains of that city. Dr. Mau spent six hours a day with the School for five days in Pompeii — except for a half day's excursion to Bosco Reale, and the same time on May 15 in the museum at Naples. Four members of the American School in Athens and Professors Buck and Capps, of the University of Chicago, attended this course, and it was because of the preference of these very welcome

guests that Professor Mau spoke in German rather than in Italian. It was a very great privilege to hear and be associated with this distinguished scholar who has given very much of his time for more than a quarter of a century to the study of Pompeii. As our School becomes better organized it will perhaps be as well, as it would of course be more economical, that one of our own number give a part of the instruction in Pompeii, *e.g.* on the history, topography, and general survey of the city. It would also, in my judgment, be a distinct gain if, in connection with the work at Pompeii, two or three days be spent at other points on the Bay of Naples.

As but \$200 were appropriated in May, 1898, for the library, and as it appeared that nearly if not all that amount would be required for continuing the School's journals and serials and for necessary binding, not many books were purchased last year. Had I known earlier in the School year that our financial condition was much less difficult than I had supposed it to be, such rigid economy as I felt it my duty to practise even with regard to the library would not have been necessary. The increased appropriation for the library was made so late in the year that it seemed best to leave the use of the increase to my successor. It is earnestly hoped that in the near future a substantial addition can be made to our library and other appliances for study and instruction. We can probably continue to supplement the deficiencies of our own collections by using the German and other libraries in Rome; but such a policy, if continued very far, is both inconvenient and undignified. However, by the timely generosity of several friends the library was considerably enriched. Among copies of their own books sent by the authors may be mentioned Signor Beltrami's valuable work on *The Pantheon* and Professor E. C. Richardson's *Bibliographical Synopsis of the Ante-Nicene Fathers*. Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, sent certain publications of the Lincei Academy. Miss Jones, a pupil of the School, and Miss A. M. Stetson, of Bangor, Me., who was a guest of the School in Pompeii, Naples, and Rome, learning

that no tuition fees were paid, made handsome contributions for the library. Miss Edgcombe Edwardes, of Rome, at whose invitation the Director lectured in March for the benefit of the Victoria Home, very generously turned over to the School a large part of the proceeds of the lecture. Dr. Edmonston Charles, of Rome, who has repeatedly been a liberal friend of the School, made a gift of several books and photographs. Mr. Horace White, of New York City, ascertaining during a visit to the School in March that it did not own a copy of Sophocles asked what other desirable Greek books were lacking. A list of about one hundred and twenty-five volumes was promptly made out and handed to Mr. White, and with splendid munificence he sent his check for the purchase and binding of the entire number. It is an exquisite and grateful pleasure to record these gifts from those who have seen something of the work which the School is trying to do. Mr. Bishop's experience as assistant Librarian of the Garrett Biblical Institute was of much service in the intelligent care of our books.

The official courtesies which the School has heretofore had were continued through the year. The Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, through Commendatore Barnabei, granted for all our members free admission to the national galleries, museums, and*monuments, throughout the kingdom. Monsignor della Volpe, Major-domo of Leo XIII, for six months opened gratuitously to us the collections of the Vatican and the Lateran. Father Ehrle, Prefect of the Vatican library, was extremely generous and helpful in facilitating work among the Vatican manuscripts, not only for members of the School, but also for such American scholars as I had occasion to commend to him. General Draper, American Ambassador, Mr. de Castro, American Consul-General, and Mgr. O'Connell, Rector of the American College, repeatedly expressed their interest in the welfare of the School, and their desire to be of service to it. Professors Petersen and Hülsen, of the German Institute, invited our students to attend their exercises, and to make free use of their magnificent library. M. l'Abbé Duchesne, Director of the

French School, more than once reminded me that the books and collections of that School were at the service of our own.

A considerable number of American and English scholars, temporarily in Rome, visited the School, made use of its library, and had the assistance of the Director in gaining access to the Vatican and other collections.

Desirous of doing something for the domestic and social influences of the members of the School, the Director and his family were regularly at home for them on Sunday evenings. The students also assisted at the informal afternoon receptions, given fortnightly, in the parlors of the villa. For these gatherings a somewhat successful effort was made to bring our young men and women into personal relations, not only with agreeable and stimulating ladies and gentlemen residing and sojourning in Rome, but also with scholars of distinction of different nationalities.

It gives me sincere pleasure to testify to the intelligent zeal and commendable progress with which, as a rule, our students did the allotted work, and availed themselves of the many and great privileges of the School and of residence in Rome. I shall be keenly disappointed if the life of each one of them is not to be more rich and happy and useful because of the experience. Though disappointed that the number of regular students was so small, I was both fortunate and thankful for the abundant evidence of their excellent attainments and admirable spirit.

The special work of the Fellows has been as follows:

Mr. Bishop, the Fellow in Christian Archaeology, made somewhat extensive studies in several of the catacombs with the assistance of Professor Marucchi and other scholars. Under Professor Merrill's oversight he spent considerable time in the Vatican library, first, in a general way, on dated Greek manuscripts of various ages, and, second, on the "catena" manuscripts of Macarius Chrysocephalus on the Gospel of Luke. He thinks he has found some unpublished fragments of patristic literature. Toward the close of the year he took up more exclusively,

as the basis for a paper, a classification of the mosaics in Roman churches down to about 900 A.D., with reference to the subjects depicted and to the position of these representations in the churches.

Mr. Clark had spent several weeks of the summer of 1898 in Munich with Dr. Ludwig Traube, the eminent palaeographer and editor of "Mediaeval Latin Literature" in Müller's *Handbuch*. At Dr. Traube's suggestion he made a careful study of the Vatican Merovingian manuscript of the seventh or eighth century of the so-called Pseudo-Galen. This work is an encyclopaedic pharmacopoeia, especially botanical, of which no edition has appeared since the middle of the seventeenth century. Its peculiar Latin makes it of exceptional philological interest and importance. Mr. Clark collated other manuscripts of this author at Monte Cassino and in Lucca. In collaboration with Dr. Stadler, of Bavaria, he is to bring out a new edition of this work. Mr. Clark left Rome June 14 to do palaeographical work in several libraries in Northern Italy. At Ivrea he collated forty or fifty passages in the *Codex Theodosianus* for Professor Theodor Mommsen, and received the warm commendation of that eminent authority for the quality of his work. At Verona he was the first to discover that a certain manuscript, in a ninth or tenth century hand, is a palimpsest, though he and the librarian were able to decipher only detached words in the lower writing. Also at Verona he had the very great good fortune to discover several hitherto unsuspected fragments of the *Itala*, or earliest known Latin version of the Scriptures. This important discovery cannot fail, in its published form, to be of great interest to theologians and philologists alike. During the coming year Mr. Clark is to continue his studies in different parts of Europe as a Fellow of Yale University, and it is confidently hoped that the brilliant promise and achievement of his first year abroad will be continued through the second. He has already done some preliminary work with reference to a much needed critical and annotated edition of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Mr. Showerman, with his pronounced literary tastes, through

the year read a great deal in the Latin and Greek authors, with particular reference to local and other associations with Rome and its vicinity. He also made some minute and independent topographical studies. After repeated consultation with the Director he decided to make his special work a study of the introduction into Rome of the worship of Cybele and of the characteristics and life of that cult. With quite unusual application he has made himself familiar with the widely scattered literature of his subject, and has given much attention to the light which may be gained from inscriptions, coins, and sculpture. I feel that the results of his work will be a substantial addition to our knowledge of this worship, which constituted an important turning-point in the development and application of religious ideas in Rome. To those who know Mr. Showerman it is cause for congratulation that he is to hold his Fellowship in the School for another year.

In my colleagues the students have had abundant helpfulness and inspiration, and I have had cordial and intelligent coöperation. Professor Merrill deserves the especial thanks of all for having given, without material compensation, so much of his valuable time and strength to formal instruction and suggestion, and for having promoted, in many ways, the good of our little community. Professor Norton's great familiarity with Rome and his experience as a teacher in the School the previous year were of very great and varied service to us all, and I can sincerely and hopefully congratulate all the friends of the School on his promotion to the directorship.

TRACY PECK, *Director*.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
October, 1899.